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SOURCE Czechoslovak newspapers as indicated. (Information requested.)

INDUSTRIAL MANPOWER AND POPULATION FIGURES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT FIGURES -- Lidova Demokracie, No 222, 23 Sep 48

According to statistical data of the State Statistical Administration, industrial employment in the Czech Provinces at the end of August 1948 had increased by 1,684 persons (about one percent). Compared with 1 September 1947 there was an increase of 41,065 persons (3.7 percent) in industries excluding construction. Among these, the greatest increase was in the iron and metal industry (18,555 persons or 5.6 percent); in the textile industry, 6,944 or 4.2 percent; and in the construction industry, 5,439 or 10.5 percent. In the sugar industry there was an increase of 1,736 persons or 16.3 percent; clothing industry, 1,600 or 4.3 percent. There were 14,096 more women in industry, not counting construction, or 4.3 percent more than on 1 September 1947; there were 26,969 more men, or 3.4 percent.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS -- Uredni List, No 209, 5 Sep 48

According to an official announcement, 1,203,860 persons were employed in industry in Czechoslovakia, 1 August 1948; of these, 381,784 were women. This figure is 2,630 (0.2 percent) less than on 1 July 1948. The number of employees in the various branches displays no outstanding changes in comparison with the situation of 1 July. The largest decrease, 2,081 persons (1.2 percent) was shown by the textile industry; in the construction industry it was 1,026, or 1.8 percent. On the other hand, the iron and metal industry showed an increase of 683 (0.2 percent), and the clothing industry 404 (1.2 percent). On 1 July 1948, 8,564 persons were employed in shops having one to five persons. From 1 August 1947 to 1 August 1948, the number of persons employed in industry increased 44,048 (3.9 percent). On 1 August 1948, 1,514 more women were in industry than on 1 July 1947.

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LABOR DRAFT FIGURES -- Prace, No 227, 28 Sep 48

E. Urban, Social Welfare Minister is sending out long-term labor brigades for mining, foundry, and timber work, where there is a constant need for new personnel. Consequently, various industries have been requested to furnish 2 percent of their personnel for voluntary labor brigades. For industry, 9,000 brigade members; food industry, 2,700; distribution, 500; transport, 1,300; mail, 700; finance and insurance, 400; public works, 3,500. In all, 19,000 workers will be assured.

INSURANCE AND POPULATION FIGURES -- Prace, No 227, 28 Sep 48

From 1 October on, in addition to the present 3.4 million insured employees (among whom are 2 million laborers, 150,000 miners, 650,000 private and 600,000 civil employees), there will be 1,264,000 more persons of independent commercial activity. Of these, 800,000 are farmers, 420,000 are artisans and tradesmen, and 44,000 are free-lance professionals. Persons in independent commercial activities, along with 580,000 members of their families, will be subject only to insurance paid by deductions from income. They will be insured for illness from 1 January 1950. The number of those insured by National Insurance will increase from the present 3.4 million to 5.244 million.

NEED FOR HUNGARIAN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS -- Mlada Fronta, No 230, 1 Oct 48

There is need of 19,000 long-term youth brigade workers for mining, casting, and forestry. Measures have been approved to admit a number of Hungarians into Czechoslovakia. Public notices have been given to certain industries to release 2 percent of their employees for voluntary 6-month brigades.

ROH MEMBERSHIP -- Svobodne Slovo, No 211, 10 Sep 48

The Revolutionary Workers Movement (ROH) had a membership of 2,802,962 on 1 September 1948. About 300,000 unorganized workers are employed in small trades, in agriculture, and in homes.

YOUTH PRODUCTION COMPETITION AT MARIANSKE HORY -- Prace, No 228, 29 Sep 48

The Libosice movement, a new form of youth shock-brigade competition is being expanded to all fields. Two of these shock groups of youths were stationed at the Jan Sverma coke plant at Marianske Hory. The reconstruction work on distillation tank II was completed in record time and the shock groups achieved 253.7 percent of their quota. Marianske Hory belongs among those towns in the republic where the organizations of the Youth Union have been completely oriented to work in factories.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS NEEDED IN PRAGUE -- Prace, No 232, 3 Oct 48

An appeal is being made for more construction workers; 5,000 new dwellings are to be built in greater Prague.

NEEDS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY -- Rude Pravo, No 227, 28 Sep 48

The textile industry needs 4,000 apprentices.

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RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION -- Rude Pravo, No 225, 25 Sep 48

The 2d Shock Brig of the SSB, which worked 14 days on the Slovak youth railway, fulfilled the established working norm 385.6 percent. Twelve participants earned the title of shock worker, and seven others received honorable mention.

POPULATION FIGURES -- Pravda, No 242, 17 Oct 48

According to the results of the State Statistical Office there were 12,264,000 persons living in the Czechoslovak Republic at the end of 1947; of these, 5,678,000 were in Bohemia, 3,165,000 in Moravia and Silesia, and 3,421,000 in Slovakia. In 1938, there were 14,609,000 persons in the Czechoslovak Republic. The area of Czechoslovakia is 127,827 square kilometers. The density of population is approximately 96 persons per square kilometer. The greatest density is in Moravia and Silesia (188 per square kilometer); in Slovakia there are only 70 per square kilometer.

INFANT MORTALITY IN SLOVAKIA -- Uredni List, No 211, 8 Sep 48

The population increase in 1945 in Slovakia was over 15,000, or four new persons per 1,000. In 1946, it was more than 10 per 1,000. In 1947, the population increased 44,000, or more than 14 per 1,000, while the mortality rate reached the lowest point in this century. More than 14,000 infants died in 1945, that is, 172 per 1,000 live births. In 1946, 12,000 died, and in 1947, only a few more than 9,000 died.

GYPSY POPULATION FIGURES -- Pravda, No 242, 17 Oct 48

At the end of 1947, 84,438 gypsies and other persons leading a gypsy existence were living in Slovakia. The greatest number of gypsies live in the district of the SSB station at Kosica (9,208); the smallest number, in the district of Zilina (799). The majority of our gypsies live in eastern Slovakia (more than 50 percent); the smallest number of them (about 3 percent of the total) are in the northern regions. For every 1,000 male gypsies over 18 years of age there are 1,064 women. In the Czech Provinces, there are only 16,732 gypsies, of which 6,226 are men and only 4,955 are women; there are 2,571 children.

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